Optimizing Soil pH of Creeping Bentgrass through Elemental Sulfur Application Derek Pruyne¹, Chase Rogan², Max Schlossberg¹

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Background

Soil pH plays a major role in soil interactions, both chemically and biotically. Optimizing soil pH enhances the system and promotes a healthier stand of turfgrass.

Beard (1973)

Schlossberg (2009)



Summary

- Elemental Sulfur is a slow, but effective acidifying agent • pH 7.6 to ~ 7.2
- No burn observed at any rate
- No black layer observed

Annual Bluegrass	-	<u>6.4-7.4</u>
Creeping Bentgrass	<u>5.5-6.5</u>	<u>5.2-6.2</u>
Bermudagrass	-	5.2-6.0
Kentucky Bluegrass	6.0-7.0	6.5-7.5
Perennial Ryegrass	6.0-7.0	6.2-7.0
Tall Fescue	5.5-6.5	5.4-6.2
Velvet Bentgrass	5.0-6.0	5.2-6.4







Optimum pH range varies dependent on species

At plant's upper limit:

Common name

- Nutrient deficiencies (Mn, Zn, Fe)
- Weed pressure (annual bluegrass)

thiobacillus

Disease pressure (pink snow mold, take-all patch, summer patch)



- More likely in poorly drained systems
- Leaf nutrient content and shoot/root growth significantly increased at 6 lbs/1000 ft² rate
- Overall putting green quality increased at all rates compared to the control
- Most significant acidification occurred in the 2.5-5 cm soil depth

Materials and

Elemental sulfur as an acidifying agent:



 $2S + 30_2 + 2H_20$

- A1/A4 creeping bentgrass
 - Calcareous sand root zone
 - Initial pH 7.6
 - Internally drained

system







Leaf Concentration





range



- 6 total treatments
- Half treatments core-aerified with 0.5" hollow tines; 2" centers and 2"deep

Data collected:

- Clipping yields throughout summer
- NDVI readings (Normalized differential

- Quantify acidifying
 - characteristics of S_o
- **Observe physiological benefits** vs. burn potential
- Determine if pre-application coring accelerates acidification
- Determine if acidification

increases nutrient uptake



Mowing avoided for one week